

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

DEUTSCHE BANK NATIONAL TRUST  
COMPANY AMERICAS, AS TRUSTEE FOR  
RESIDENTIAL ACCREDIT LOANS, INC.,  
MORTGAGE ASSET-BACKED PASS-  
THROUGH CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2006-  
QA6, a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE GROUP,  
INC. and CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE  
COMPANY,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-00924-GMN-NJK

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is the Motion to Extend Stay, (ECF No. 35), filed by Defendants Fidelity National Title Group, Inc. and Chicago Title Insurance Company (collectively, “Defendants”). Plaintiff Deutsche Bank National Trust Company Americas (“Plaintiff”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 36), and Defendants filed a Reply, (ECF No. 39).

Also pending before the Court is Plaintiff’s Countermotion to Lift Stay, (ECF No. 37). Defendants filed a Response, (ECF No. 38), and Plaintiff filed a Reply, (ECF No. 40). For the reasons discussed herein, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Extend Stay, and **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion to Lift Stay.

This case arises out of the numerous and long-standing HOA foreclosure actions prevalent in Nevada. Currently at issue in these types of cases is whether a title insurance claim involving an HOA assessment lien, and subsequent foreclosure sale, was covered by the

1 corresponding title insurance policy. (Order 1:27–2:1, ECF No. 23). The parties dispute how to  
2 interpret the standard form language in the 1992 American Land Title Association (“ALTA”)  
3 loan policy of title insurance and the California Land Title Association (“CLTA”) 100/ALTA 9  
4 endorsement. (Mot. Extend Stay 3:24–4:2, ECF No. 35). In 2019, the Court granted a stay in  
5 many of the title insurance cases, including this one, pending the Ninth Circuit’s resolution of  
6 *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Fidelity National Title Ins. Co.*, Ninth Cir. Case No. 19-17332 (Dist.  
7 Ct. Case No. 3:19-cv-00241-MMD-WGC) (the “*Wells Fargo II* Appeal”), which the parties  
8 anticipated would interpret the “cookie cutter” policy language at issue in the 1992 ALTA loan  
9 policy and the CLTA 100/ALTA 9 endorsement. (See Stipulation 2:12–15, ECF No. 22); (Mot.  
10 Extend Stay 3:24–4:2). However, the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal concluded without reaching the  
11 policy interpretation issue. (See Memorandum/Opinion of USCA, *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v.*  
12 *Fidelity National Title Insurance Company*, Case No. 3:19-cv-00241-MMD-CSD (D. Nev.  
13 2019), ECF No. 17) (vacating and remanding the district court’s order granting a motion to  
14 dismiss without leave to amend). Defendants now claim that *PennyMac Corp. v. Westcor Land*  
15 *Title Ins. Co.*, Nev. Sup. Ct. Case No. 83737 (Eighth Judicial District Case No. A-18-781257-  
16 C) (the “*PennyMac* Appeal”), which is currently pending in the Nevada Supreme Court, will  
17 shed light on the policy language because it also concerns the 1992 ALTA loan policy and the  
18 CLTA 100/ALTA 9 endorsement. (Mot. Extend Stay 3:13–21, ECF. No. 35). See also  
19 *PennyMac Corp. v. Westcor Land Title Ins. Co.*, No. A-18-781257-C, 2021 WL 5492852, at  
20 \*9–15, 21 (Nev. Dist. Ct. Oct. 22, 2021).

21 A district court’s power to stay a proceeding is “incidental to the power inherent in every  
22 court” to manage its docket and promote the efficient use of judicial resources. *Landis v. North*  
23 *American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). However, “[o]nly in rare circumstances will a litigant  
24 in one cause be compelled to stand aside while a litigant in another settles the rule of law that  
25 will define the rights of both,” and a party seeking such a stay must “make out a clear case of

1 hardship or inequity in being required to go forward, if there is even a fair possibility that the  
2 stay for which he prays will work damage to someone else.” *Id.* In considering whether a  
3 “*Landis Stay*” is warranted, the Court weighs “the competing interests which will be affected  
4 by the granting or refusal to grant a stay.” *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th  
5 Cir. 2005). Those competing interests are: (1) the possible damage which may result from a  
6 stay, (2) hardships or inequities a party may suffer if required to go forward, and (3) the  
7 “orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof,  
8 and questions of law” which could be expected to result from a stay. *Id.*

9 Here, the Court finds that the benefits of continuing the stay outweigh any possible  
10 hardships of lifting it. After a review of the issues at stake in the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal, the  
11 *PennyMac* Appeal, and this case, it appears to the Court that the *PennyMac* Appeal may  
12 provide the exact interpretation of the 1992 ALTA loan policy and the CLTA 100/ALTA 9  
13 endorsement that the parties originally sought from the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal. The parties  
14 themselves agreed that waiting for these interpretations from the *Wells Fargo II* Appeal “will  
15 not prejudice either of the Parties, and that a stay of the instant action will best serve the  
16 interests of judicial economy (given the possibility the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’ decision  
17 on the *Wells Fargo II* appeal might affect the disposition of this case).” (Stipulation 2:20–24,  
18 ECF No. 22). The Court finds no reason why waiting for the same interpretations from the  
19 *PennyMac* Appeal would now cause prejudice or fail to serve the interests of judicial economy,  
20 especially when considering that Plaintiff has not identified any hardship, other than the  
21 passage of time, that it will suffer by continuing the stay. Therefore, the “orderly course of  
22 justice” in this matter is best served by continuing the stay while the Nevada Supreme Court  
23 considers the *PennyMac* Appeal. *Lockyer*, 398 F.3d at 1110.

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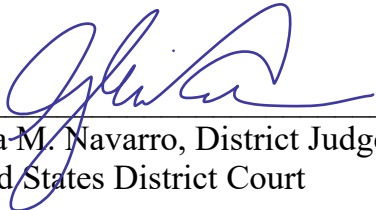
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1 Accordingly,

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion to Extend Stay, (ECF No. 35), is  
3 **GRANTED.**

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Countermotion to Lift Stay, (ECF No.  
5 37), is **DENIED.**

6 **DATED** this 10 day of August, 2022.

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10 Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge  
11 United States District Court  
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